



National Congress Bulletin

DECEMBER 1950 PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS • CHICAGO 5 • VOL. 18, NO. 4

Dear Friends:

May yours be a joyous Christmas! As I write these words I am expressing more than a conventional greeting. I am wishing for you the deeper happiness which comes from knowing that you have found a way to bring extra gladness into the lives of relatives, friends, and even strangers and that you have helped to bring into your community a bright realization of the true significance of Christmas.

Most of us are mathematicians these days. We are trying to figure out how we can apportion the minutes in an ordinary day to provide for all the extra demands of the household or of the business of making a living, and still have enough time left to help make Christmas significant, especially for children in the community. The parent-teacher association has become important in such holiday celebrations. No matter how busy we are, very few of us would want to escape the hustle and bustle of shopping, baking, sewing, candy-making, rehearsing for special programs, collecting articles for the gift baskets, sorting and packing tempting foods, and wrapping packages of Christmas mystery—even some packages for unknown “neighbors.” This year we will have packed boxes for overseas

again and undoubtedly slipped in a few comforts that can be shared with less fortunate friends.

Christmas gives us exercise in brotherhood. Kindliness flows through the village, the neighborhood, and along the city street. It produces what we call the “Christmas spirit.” I like to think that the myriad-colored Christmas lights are expressing our recognition of the need for the light of the World; that every gayly colored bell we hang symbolizes glad tidings of great joy; and that the star atop each Christmas tree recalls the message of the star of Bethlehem.

Although at this season all our visible preparation is directed toward other people and is designed to increase their happiness, we are also making preparations within our hearts, so that when the Christmas bells ring out their joyous tidings we may join with millions of people over the world in a great chorus that will be singing, “Peace be on earth, good will to all men!”

Faithfully yours,

Mrs. John E. Hayes, President
National Congress of Parents and Teachers



ENJOY A
Safe HOLIDAY!

• No doubt each of you is busily making plans for celebrating the holiday season this month, for December seems to be the time for merrymaking. Yet the National Safety Council reminds us that December is also the most dangerous time of the year insofar as traffic accident fatalities are concerned.

Therefore, to make this holiday season cheerful instead of tearful for members of your community, won't you please urge every grownup to follow these rules for safe winter driving?

1. Lower your speed. It's better to get there late, than never to get there at all.
2. Double your caution. Drive as though the unexpected were about to happen any time.
3. Use good tire chains. They can reduce your stopping distance as much as 40 per cent on slick road surfaces.
4. Never drive with some one who has been drinking. One out of every six drivers involved in a fatal traffic accident in 1949 had been drinking.
5. Always maintain your brakes, windshield wiper blades, and defroster in best possible condition.

A Safe Holiday Will Be More Fun!

Mrs. John E. Hayes, president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, at her desk in the National Office, Chicago, Illinois.



THE INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY OF JAPAN

THE National Congress is watching with interest the development of the plans to establish an International Christian University of Japan and wishes the project well.

The idea for such a university is nearly half a century old, and proposals for its founding have been studied and discussed for decades. However, it was not until 1948 that the Japan Christian University Foundation was incorporated under the Federal Council of Churches and the Foreign Missions Conference in which eleven denominations in the United States and one in Canada are represented. In addition, an advisory committee of prominent American educators was created.

A year later fourteen Japanese leaders, seven Americans, and one Canadian were appointed as trustees of the institution. Forty-seven others—three of them Americans—agreed to serve on the university council.

It is now planned to establish three graduate schools of professional caliber first. These will help in meeting Japan's crucial need for highly trained leaders in education, public administration, and social service as the Japanese seek a new, democratic way of life. There will also be a four-year undergraduate college of liberal arts. All courses will be open to both men and women with no discrimination because of race or origin. At least half of the faculty members will be Christian Japanese, while the remaining members will be of other nationalities.

A 350-acre campus site, located seventeen miles northwest of Tokyo Center at Mitaka, has already been purchased out of gifts from the Japanese people that total more than 154 million yen (about \$428,000 in American money).

At the present time there is a \$10,000,000 fund-raising campaign being conducted in the United States under the sponsorship of General Douglas MacArthur as honorary chairman and led by Joseph C. Grew, former American ambassador to Japan. Committees of representative laymen and clergymen are being organized in all sections of the U.S. and in Canada, and no doubt many of our parent-teacher members are serving on these groups.

The president of the university is Dr. Hachiro Yuasa, who was twice elected president of Doshisha University at Kyoto, Japan. He and his wife are now in America and are impressing those they meet with their sincerity and their qualities of leadership. Something of the consecration of Dr. Yuasa to the purpose of his high office was expressed in his words of acceptance "... no

Send a Delegate To Your National Convention

TIME: MAY 21, 22, 23, 1951

PLACE: MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

The national convention is the governing body of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. Therefore, you, as one of the 6,167,079 members of the organization, are entitled to representation at the meeting. It is important then that plans be made early to assure attendance if anyone from your group or area is named as a delegate.

- It takes money to travel, and, while some delegates may be able to pay their own way, others may not. For this reason P.T.A.'s may use their funds to pay delegates' expenses in full or in part. Many associations do this, while others find special ways to raise funds for this purpose.

- Surely no organization in the U.S.A. has a better reason for getting together than has the National Congress of Parents and Teachers because its convention considers the health, happiness, and welfare of America's children and youth. So begin to plan now, and then when April and May roll around you will be prepared—just in case! Let's make the 1951 national convention an assembly of at least 5,000 delegates!

one individual can create a university. I am no more than a symbol of living faith in the solidarity and educableness of humanity which is staunchly upheld by our friends all over the world. With their loyal support and abiding devotion and with God's blessing, our university cannot fail to achieve its vital mission in this crucial juncture of world history . . ."

With such dedicated leadership, we are confident this large undertaking will be successful.

Mrs. R. N. Gould, National Chairman
Committee on International Relations

FOUNDERS DAY PAMPHLET

A copy of the new 1951 *Founders Day* pamphlet was mailed in November to each local president. As soon as it is received, the local president should notify the local Founders Day chairman as well as the local program chairman. Extra copies have been sent to all state offices.

New Board Member



Dr. Raattama

The Board of Managers of the National Congress takes pleasure in introducing the newly elected national chairman of the Committee on the Exceptional Child, Ruth J. Raattama, M. D.

To this position Dr. Raattama brings valuable and varied experience gained in serving as a pediatric consultant for the Illinois Department of Health; as director of the crippled children's service for the state of Idaho; and as director of maternal and child health for the Denver, Colorado, Bureau of Health and Hospitals, the position she now holds.

She is also secretary of the Colorado Public Health Association and is a member of the American Medical Association, American Public Health Association, and the Rocky Mountain Pediatric Society.

Dr. Raattama succeeds Dr. Florence V. Essery, who found it necessary to resign because of the pressure of other duties.

HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

☆ December 10—the second anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations—has been proclaimed as Human Rights Day by the President of the United States, Harry S. Truman.

The director-general of UNESCO has suggested that this day can be most fittingly observed by considering the patient and sustained educational work that is essential to further progress in obtaining for all people their basic human rights.

NATIONAL CONGRESS BULLETIN

Volume 18 DECEMBER 1950 Number 4

Published monthly from September through May, bi-monthly June and July, at 600 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago 5, Illinois, by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. Subscription price: 30 cents a year. Entered as second class matter September 27, 1946, at the post office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Additional entry at Aurora, Illinois, December 21, 1939.

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS

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WHAT OUR CONGRESS PARENT-TEACHER GROUPS *Are Doing*

A Summer Session Conference

• College students and P.T.A. members had a wonderful chance to study together under the leadership of specialists and to exchange ideas on safety education, world citizenship, mental hygiene, recreation, character and spiritual education, and parent education during a series of conferences held at Eastern Washington College of Education in connection with the second term of the summer session this year.

The conferences, for which college credit could be obtained if desired, were arranged by Mrs. George Crampton, immediate past president of the Washington Congress, and Dr. Walter W. Isle, president of the college.

In stressing the value of these sessions, Dr. Isle declared, "Both our college and the P.T.A. are deeply concerned with vitalized citizenship. We believe our students will be better citizens and better teachers for taking a course that deals with critical areas in present-day education. And we also believe that P.T.A. leaders have derived a great deal of benefit from the classes they attended."

A Principal Praises the P.T.A.

• Each week Samuel Maggio, a school principal in Ridgewood, New Jersey, writes an article for the *Ridgewood Herald-News* in which he describes school conditions as he sees them.

Recently he devoted his column, which is called "A Principal Speaks," to a discussion of the contributions the P.T.A. has made to the school, the home, and the community. Following are some of his very complimentary remarks, which should be an inspiration to every parent-teacher member to carry forward our work.

"The remarkable record of the P.T.A. has been witnessed in recent years through the scope of the work undertaken and the resulting accomplishments. It has come a long, long way in its development and importance.

"Twenty-five years ago they used to tell the story of the county superintendent who reminded the new principal not to bother with the P.T.A. because it would die a natural death. How dif-

ferent it is today. The feeling now among administrators is just the opposite. Through years of practice in working together—even by the trial and error method—parents, teachers, and school administrators have established an honest-to-goodness partnership between home and school.

"Today the P.T.A. occupies an important position in the community. There is no other organization which has a more vital or more unselfish stake in community betterment. It has the full-fledged right to actively promote intelligent and sincere cooperation among educational, social, and governmental agencies. Alone or with these groups it can strive for improvement in such areas as public health, safety, legislation, public services, and cultural and recreational facilities.

"On occasion, when deemed necessary, the P.T.A. can be an instrument opposing evil forces in the world of childhood and youth. In this the range covers

the area from undesirable comics to communism. Other than educating children, the P.T.A. has a responsibility in trying to bring about better living conditions and, in general, improving the society in which the child lives."

New York Sells 150 Copies at State Convention

• The New York State Congress is to be congratulated on a fine job of selling *Where Children Come First*. Last month during its state convention this Congress sold every copy that it had on hand—150 in all—and then ordered another supply for its state office.

Much of the credit for such a wonderful showing goes to Mrs. Erik Anderson, the state chairman of public relations, and Mrs. Guy Bowles, a new state chairman of exhibits and publications.

Has your P.T.A. included this valuable book in its budget this year? The price is \$3.00 a copy.



Some of the models and P.T.A. leaders at the pancakes and publications breakfast, which was a feature of the Connecticut convention this year. As each model in the publications fashions parade strolled through the audience to the strain of soft music, she was wearing the cover of a Congress publication pinned to her apron, and her chef's cap was adorned with the seal of the National Congress. A commentator described each publication as it was presented.

PARENT-TEACHER...1950-51



Legislation PROGRAM

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE
NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS

I. POLICIES

(Amendments approved by the National Board of Managers on May 25, and September 27, 1950, appear in italics.)

Local Control

In all federal child welfare legislation we recommend the inclusion of provisions that will insure maximum local control.

Federal Grants-in-Aid

In all federal grants-in-aid to states we support provisions that will place their administration in whatever regularly constituted federal, state, and local agencies are best qualified, in their respective fields, to administer them.

Education

We believe that the integrity of our free public school system should be maintained and strengthened. To that end we support the policy that any or all programs of an educational nature to be administered through the public schools should be channeled through the U.S. Office of Education and thence through the state and local departments of education, and that these programs should be administered with a maximum of local control. Any other programs operating in the schools should be integrated into the regular school curriculum and should be administered as outlined above.

Federal Aid for Education

a. We believe that it is necessary for the federal government to appropriate funds to supplement those raised by local and state governments to provide adequate educational opportunities for all children and youth. We support the principle that any such funds appropriated by the federal government should go to publicly controlled, tax-supported schools only.

b. We believe that federal funds should be appropriated for the purpose of equalizing educational opportunity among the several states, with provisions

ensuring (1) distribution according to need, such need to be determined on the basis of established facts, which shall serve as a foundation for a specific formula for apportionment; (2) maximum local and minimum federal control; and (3) encouragement to the states to put forth their highest efforts to equalize educational opportunities within their own boundaries. This aid should include funds for libraries and for the education of handicapped children.

c. We believe that federal funds should be appropriated to give aid in the construction of *public* school buildings, after competent, approved surveys have been made. These funds should be channeled from the U.S. Office of Education through state departments of education to the local units of administration. Moneys should be made available to the states on the basis of an objective formula that would take into account both the need for school facilities and the relative ability of the states to meet such a need. States should be encouraged to set forth principles for equalizing the distribution of state and federal funds, giving special consideration to school administrative units with relatively low financial resources and to areas especially affected by rapid and substantial increase in school-age population.

d. We believe that federal funds should be used to provide educational opportunities for the children of government employees on federally owned property.

e. We believe that federal funds should be used to provide, through the U.S. Office of Education, adequate programs of health and physical fitness for children and youth.

(Wherever a health program is administered by the health department, the school authorities will secure health services for school children with the cooperation of the health department.)

f. We believe that federal funds should be used for such programs of

adult education as affect the welfare of children and youth.

Vocational Education

We recommend the increased control of vocational education by state departments of education, so that vocational and general education may be effectively integrated.

(When the first federal funds for vocational education were appropriated, boards were set up at federal and state levels that did not include school people, and the vocational program was carried on under the authority of those boards. Now that vocational education is under the U.S. Office of Education, the amount of funds appropriated for it is large in proportion to those allotted to the other services of this agency.)

Rural Security

We support the continuance of the basic principles of rural security, including supervision and guidance services to families, in whatever agency this program is put.

(We support this program because it enables families with children to borrow money for buying and equipping farm homes. Under its rules, supervision, and guidance, many families of tenant farmers or sharecroppers are made self-reliant and self-supporting home owners. Thus the program enables the children in such families to have better schooling, better food, and better health.)

Child Labor

We support such federal legislation as will give necessary protection to child workers, with special emphasis on the establishment of (a) a basic minimum age of sixteen for employment; (b) a higher minimum age for employment in hazardous occupations; and (c) a minimum wage provision for minors.

Health

We recommend increased public support of equalized health and health education opportunities for all children and youth.

We support continued federal appropriations to maintain maternal and child health services and services for crippled children.

Merit System

We recommend the extension of the merit system for civil employees, both state and national.

(The interest of the National Congress in the application of the merit system lies in our desire to see child welfare services administered by people qualified to do so rather than by political appointees.)

Disposal of Surplus Materials and Supplies

We believe that unneeded educational, medical, and recreational materials and supplies purchased but no longer used by the armed forces should be released to the proper public agencies—local, state, and national—for use in developing programs of education, health, and recreation throughout the United States.

International Relations

We support the United Nations and its component parts as the best basis for international cooperation.

Our principal legislative concern is support of adequate appropriations for the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization.

Recreation

We recommend increased public support for adequate community recreation services.

We encourage the support of state agencies authorized to assist local governments in setting up recreation programs.

II. ACTIVE PROGRAM

Child Labor

We support ratification by the states of the child labor amendment.

(Eight more states must ratify this amendment before it can become a law.)

Adequate Support for Certain Federal Offices

We support adequate appropriations* for the following federal departments, offices, and agencies:

(Section 1214 of the appropriation bill for 1950-51 carried a directive to the Bureau of the Budget to effect savings of at least \$550,000,000 in the amounts appropriated. The Bureau has reviewed the agency programs and, without instituting a general percentage cut, has established reserves against many appropriations. Conservation of critical materials and

manpower for use in the accelerated defense program and adjustment of budgets to altered circumstances were paramount considerations in this process.)

1. U.S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency.

(Although increases to permit staff expansions were disallowed, the operating budget of the Office approximates that of last year. Congress appropriated \$19,977,760 for expansion and development of vocational education under the George-Barden Vocational Education Act, disallowing a request for \$3,500,000. Reserve against this appropriation amounts to \$102,000.)

2. Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

(This important research agency operates year after year on a minimal budget. This year's appropriation is \$1,500,000.)

3. Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency.

(Passage of H.R.6000 increased authorization for grants-in-aid to states for maternal and child health services from \$11,000,000 to \$16,500,000; for services to crippled children from \$7,500,000 to \$15,000,000; for child welfare services from \$3,500,000 to \$10,000,000. Instead of the total possible appropriations for these three services for the remainder of this fiscal year or \$37,000,000, Congress appropriated \$30,250,000. It is to be hoped that a supplementary appropriation will be made and that the full authorization of \$41,500,000 will be appropriated for the year 1951-52.)

(H.R.6000 also included increased aid to dependent children by recognizing the need of the adult "caretaker," mother or other relative. Federal government's share will increase cost of program approximately one third.)

4. Federal Extension Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

(County home demonstration agents are paid from the funds of this service, matched by state and county funds.)

5. U.S. Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency.

(Half of the \$150,000,000 authorization for hospital construction grants has been placed in reserve. This will not affect projects already approved, and will limit number of new projects which can be accepted this year. Congress has been generous in its appropriations for research programs. Even after reserves were established by the Bureau of the Budget, appropriations for basic medical research, mental health research and allied programs, heart disease research, and dental health activities showed increases over last year. The cancer research program remains at same level. Reductions are shown in grants to states for general public health work, tuberculosis control and communicable disease control.)

6. Food and Drug Administration, Federal Security Agency.

(The agency received a budget of \$5,466,700 for administration of the Pure Food and Drug Act. This represents an increase of \$664,200 over last year. A reserve of \$200,000 has been established by the Bureau of the Budget.)

7. Division of Child Labor and Youth Employment and Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, Bureau of Labor Standards, U.S. Department of Labor.

(The broader coverage provided by the new child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, particularly for employment of young workers in agriculture, gives even greater emphasis to the importance of the program of the Bureau. The Child Labor and Youth Employment Division develops standards for employment, offers consultant service to states and advisory service to civic groups, works out cooperative agreements with states for age certification of young workers, conducts research in the field of child labor and youth employment, and provides a center of information on trends, conditions, and programs in the area of child labor. The inspection and enforcement service is carried on by the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions.)

Federal Aid for Education

1. We reaffirm our policy as expressed above in item "a" under "Policies—Federal Aid for Education." This statement reads as follows: "a. We believe that it is necessary for the federal government to appropriate funds to supplement those raised by local and state governments to provide adequate educational opportunities for all children and youth. We support the principle that any such funds appropriated by the federal government should go to publicly controlled, tax-supported schools only." We support legislation that would provide grants-in-aid for publicly controlled, tax-supported schools; allocations to states on the basis of relative per capita income and school-age population; and provisions for a minimum foundation program to serve as a guide for equalizing educational services within the states.

2. We recommend that the education of Indian children be administered through state departments of education and that adequate federal appropriations be given to furnish educational opportunities equal to those of other American children.

3. *We support legislation to enable the states to make more adequate provision for special services required for the education of physically handicapped children of school age, as provided in S.3102 (Hill, Pepper, Thomas of Utah, Murray, Neely, Humphrey, Lehman, and Aiken) and H.R.7396 (Kelley, Wood, Perkins, Burke, and Steed).*

(Appropriations ranging from \$4,000,000 for the first year to \$16,000,000 for the fourth and succeeding years will be channeled through the U.S. Office of Education and state departments of education. Provision is made for cooperation with the several related services of the Children's Bureau. The state agency will present a plan providing for state matching funds; showing policies and methods of administration, supervision, and training of personnel; providing methods of identifying the cost of special educational services required for the education of physically handicapped children; and indicating policies concerning distribution of funds between rural

*By "adequate appropriations" we mean that we support the recommendations of the U.S. Bureau of the Budget, which investigates the requests of each department carefully every year at the time that the budgets are being recommended.

and urban areas and among types of services. Each state will receive \$25,000, plus additional funds apportioned according to number of children and financial need.)

Health

We support legislation to assist the states in the development and maintenance of local health units as provided in S.522 and H.R.5865, the Local Public Health Units Act of 1949.

(These bills, which are almost identical, provide for the development and maintenance of local health units organized to provide basic full-time public health services and to assist the states in the training of personnel for local health work. Allotment of funds is to be made on the basis of population and the financial need of the states to provide basic health services for all persons within the state. The basic health services necessary for the well-being of every community are control of communicable disease, environmental and food sanitation, health education, collection and analysis of vital statistics, public health laboratory services, and maternal and child health services. See March 1949 *National Congress Bulletin*, page 4.

(S.522 was passed unanimously by the Senate on August 27, 1949.)

Library Service

We believe that the basic purpose of federal grants in the library field should be to extend public library service to all people on an equitable basis keeping in mind needs in rural areas especially. Accordingly, we support legislation to improve public library services by providing federal funds to be channelled through the U.S. Office of Education to state library agencies for use in promoting library service according to the pattern best suited to state needs. We believe that this legislation should be terminal, should insure maximum local and minimum federal control and should provide for variable matching grants on an equalization basis.

National Defense

We believe that in this period of international tension, as we work diligently for permanent peace, our nation should maintain a military force capable of going into action in defense of the nation or in fulfillment of our international commitments. We urge a broad program of scientific development and technological application, a coordinated intelligence service, a strong, up-to-the-minute air force, a strong navy, and an adequate army composed of thoroughly trained, fully equipped men. We urge these rather than universal military training.

Postal Rates Increase

We oppose legislation that would eliminate special rates for the mailing of library books and the special second-

class mailing rates now available to nonprofit organizations such as the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

School Lunch

We support adequate appropriations to carry out the school lunch program as provided in Public Law 396.

(An appropriation of \$83,500,000 has been made by the Eighty-first Congress for the fiscal year 1950-51.)

Alcoholic Beverages

We support legislation to prohibit paid advertising of alcoholic beverages as provided in H.R.2428, which is the same as the Capper bill of the Eightieth Congress.

(This is to prohibit the transportation in interstate commerce of advertisements of alcoholic beverages or the broadcasting by means of any radio station of any advertisements of alcoholic beverages. Since the power over interstate commerce is vested in the federal government, states where the sale of alcoholic beverages is illegal are powerless to prevent these practices or to regulate them by state law.)

III. INACTIVE PROGRAM

Measures for Which No Legislation Is Pending at Present

1. We support measures to abolish the compulsory block-booking and blind selling of motion picture films.

2. We support the general trend toward grade labeling of products, and we oppose the practice of selling products by grades if they cannot be packed by grades.

3. We support a bill similar to S.1670 of the Seventy-sixth Congress providing appropriations for the extension divisions of state universities and land-grant colleges.

4. We oppose the legalizing of a national lottery.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR STATE CONGRESSES

Laws Governing the Adoption and Guardianship of Minors

Because of serious lacks, abuses, and inequalities discovered in the prevailing system of adoption and guardianship, as revealed in survey reports submitted by the state congresses of forty-three states, the Board of Managers of the National Congress at its meeting held in September 1942 recommended that the legislation committee of each state con-

gress appoint a special subcommittee to find out whether or not the state laws contain the following provisions:

1. Prevention of indiscriminate placing of children.

2. Establishment of a trial period before entering the order of adoption.

3. Mandatory investigation, by trained workers, of the adoptability of the child before his final transfer into an adopting home.

4. Mandatory investigation, by trained workers, of the propriety of the adopting home.

5. Action to make available to the court in all cases, and to the attorneys in contesting cases, the report and recommendations of the investigating social agency.

6. Requirement that the birth certificate omit any reference to a child's legitimacy or adoption.

7. Prevention of the indiscriminate advertising of children for adoption.

The Board further recommended to the state congresses that: (1) if any one of the aforementioned provisions is lacking, a committee including representatives of the bench, the bar, the medical profession, and welfare and child-placing agencies submit suitable amendments for the next session of the state legislature; (2) when new state laws are to be drafted, specialists in this field be consulted (refer to the Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency); and (3) the promotion of activities to improve laws covering adoption and guardianship be made a nation-wide parent-teacher project.

Child Labor Laws

During the war more than half the states passed laws or issued administrative orders whereby standards affecting child labor and school attendance were relaxed. In view of this fact the Board of Managers urges state congresses to work for the repeal of these measures as they affect the employment of minors under eighteen.

Keeping Children Out of Jails

Aroused by the fact that thousands of children throughout the United States are arrested each year and held—many for insufficient reason—under brutalizing conditions in county and city jails, the Board of Managers urges each state congress, through its local units, to:

1. Find out definitely whether children are held in jails while awaiting court hearing or transfer to other institutions.

A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE *Headquarters Fund*



● Gathered together at the meeting of the National Board of Managers in New York are these state presidents whose terms of office will come to an end before the next meeting of the Board. Manifesting their deep interest in the national headquarters project, each of them is offering a personal contribution toward our new home. Left to right are Mrs. John E. Kirksey, Kentucky; Mrs. Woods O. Dreyfus, Wisconsin; Mrs. Gerald G. Wyness, Nevada; Mrs. O. N. Summers, Wyoming; Mrs. H. C. Breckenridge, Iowa; Mr. Russell M. Grumman, North Carolina; Mrs. Joseph W. Walker, Indiana; Mrs. W. M. McCallum, Tennessee; Mrs. Ralph Fifield, Vermont; Mrs. Alton W. Seavey, New Hampshire; Mrs. Harry D. Lohse, North Dakota; Mrs. S. Theodore Manduca, Maine; and Mrs. J. H. Moore, Texas. Five other state presidents, whose successors will be elected before the National Board meets again, also made their gifts to the headquarters fund, but they were not able to be present when this picture was taken. These five are Mrs. Horace J. Brogley, New Jersey; Mr. S. Marston Fox, Delaware; Mrs. Russell H. Oplinger, Illinois; Mr. Harry M. Reynolds, Minnesota; and Mrs. Robert B. Rowe, New York.

If they are so held, write to James V. Bennett, director of Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., for the rating of county or city jail under consideration, and ask for a free copy of the leaflet *The Jail Problem*, which gives detailed instructions on how to inspect a jail.)

2. Make an inspection of the jail. It is important that the visit be unannounced and that juvenile quarters be thoroughly examined. If the inspection reveals unsatisfactory conditions, publicize them through press, radio, public meetings, and the like.

3. Report findings to the penal committee of the state legislature, requesting that a bill to prohibit putting children in jails be framed and passed at the earliest session of the legislature.

4. Bring continuous pressure to bear until satisfactory laws to this end are passed.

5. Follow up with periodic inspections of jails and continued publicity to make sure that laws are observed.

Correlating Efforts for Child Welfare Legislation

To facilitate and correlate efforts to effect legislation for child welfare within the states, the Board of Managers recommends that state congresses work for the establishment of an official and appropriate state commission or council representative of official state agencies and state organizations concerned with the welfare of children and youth.

Laws Governing Traffic Safety

At its meeting in Denver on May 23, 1946, the Board of Managers added three sections to the recommendations to state congresses. These were as follows: Because of the serious rise in the number of highway traffic accidents following the increase in traffic since the war's end, the Board of Managers recommends that each state congress work for:

1. Enactment of state driver-licensing laws conforming to national standards, to the end that every driver of an automotive vehicle may be physically and morally fitted to drive and fully aware of his responsibility to the public as the operator of a motor car.

2. Enactment of modern, comprehensive, and uniform traffic laws and ordinances.

3. Universal requirement that all owners of motor vehicles carry such liability or property damage insurance—or prove personal responsibility—as will give proof of their ability to pay for personal injury or property damage caused by

motor vehicles owned or operated by them.

Fire Prevention

Because of the great losses in human lives and property each year through fires, the Board of Managers recommends that state congresses give full cooperation to governors, mayors, school superintendents, and all officials in the fields of education, engineering, and enforcement in putting into effect these recommendations of the President's Conference on Fire Prevention:

1. Study of existing building codes.
2. Strengthening of state-wide fire prevention laws.

The 1951 National Convention
dates are May 21, 22, 23.

STREAMLINERS

Two more parent-teacher groups in Alaska have become units of the National Congress. A hearty welcome to the Naval Operating Base P.T.A. in Kodiak, Alaska, which has a charter membership of 117, and to the Talkeetna School P.T.A. in Mountain View, which has 98 charter members.

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P.T.A.'s in Columbia, Missouri, recently paid tribute to Ella V. Dobbs, a beloved teacher of arts and crafts, who helped to found the first parent-teacher association in the city in 1911. In a fitting ceremony the Columbia Council gave Miss Dobbs a state life membership and in her honor presented the public library with a year's subscription to the *National Parent-Teacher*, which it is hoped will be renewed each year.

Tear off here

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Special Notice Concerning Delivery of Magazines and Bulletins

• As you know, all mail services have been cut drastically because the postmaster general maintains that he must operate within the budget which the U.S. Congress gave him. Consequently, many local post offices are shorthanded and overburdened, and second-class mail is being delivered only at certain intervals.

Since both the *National Parent-Teacher* magazine and the *National Congress Bulletin* are mailed under a second-class entry, you may hear of delays in receiving these publications. If you do, will you please urge subscribers to inquire at their local post offices for their copies. In some localities it may be possible to collect the copies at the post office rather than having to wait until the postmaster has sufficient time and personnel to devote to delivery of this class of mail.



Memo from Men Members

• Is your local unit constantly trying to interest more fathers in your activities? Here are a few good tips from some dads who are P.T.A. leaders in the Oregon Congress, which boasts men presidents for 100 out of a total of 554 parent-teacher associations this year.

1. Hold all meetings in the evening so that both mothers and fathers may attend. Plan some entertainment for the children in another part of the school.

2. Get away from having a special dads' night. Make every meeting a dads' night.

3. Ask fathers to serve on committees, particularly the following: program, ways and means, bylaws, safety, and *National Parent-Teacher* magazine. Dads will turn out for meetings when they have something to do.

4. Make the regular meeting short and snappy to allow more time for parents to talk with the teachers and the principal.

5. Stress the importance of mothers and fathers working with the teachers and principal to develop better home-school relationships.

Christmas Greetings...

- To all of you, and may your New Year be one of peace and happiness.

• Since it is the Christmas season, may I ask you this: Is there some person or family in your town that—for one reason or another—wasn't able to subscribe to the *National Parent-Teacher* this year? If there is, won't YOU make it your business to suggest that the P.T.A. give that person or family a Christmas gift subscription? You couldn't put a dollar and a quarter to better use!

This is all I'm going to say this month, for, if you're like me, you are busy with plans for the holidays and haven't much time left for reading. So take care of yourselves and when Christmas and New Year's Day are over, let's all join hands and see how many more families we can interest in the *National Parent-Teacher*.

Ely with B. Well

STREAMLINERS

The newly organized Hoover P.T.A. in Council Bluffs, Iowa, is losing no time getting into the full swing of parent-teacher activities. At its first meeting, in September this unit voted to sponsor three child study courses, which are already proving to be of great interest to fathers, mothers, and teachers.

* * * *

Eighth-grade students of the Baldwin School in Waterbury, Connecticut, are looking forward to seeing the UN in action in March. The trip is being sponsored by the P.T.A., a wonderful international relations project indeed.

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Members of the Hyde Park High School P.T.A. in Chicago, Illinois, were surprised and delighted when the students decided to dedicate the 1950 edition of their yearbook, *Aitchpe*, to the parent-teacher association.

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In Wichita, Kansas, the teachers find their classrooms brightened up with flowers on the first day of school. The P.T.A.'s provide the bouquets, and the Wichita Council arranges a bus tour of the city for the new teachers.